Laying Down the Law for Animals

New developments in animal protection legislation reflect society’s evolving concern for animals.

It may be said that the law works slowly in reflecting society’s concerns and priorities. But if the 2006 legislative term is any indication, the issue of animal protection—particularly those animals who share our lives as friends and companions—is receiving more attention than ever before.

Less than four months into the new term, more than 1,500 state and federal bills addressing a variety of animal issues have been introduced, including those pertaining to agriculture, hunting and trapping, animal control, and cruelty and abuse. This continues a trend that began about ten years ago with an increase in animal-related bills. More recently, however—and quite significantly—many of the new bills have focused on animal protection measures, and not just on the regulation of animal use.

The issue of animal cruelty has been very much a part of this new focus. Ten years ago, only 15 states provided felony penalties for extreme animal abuse or torture. Today, 41 states have felony animal cruelty laws. We have also seen the misdemeanor charge of “abuse” expanded to include neglect, withholding veterinary services, and failure to provide food, water and even shelter.

Another area that gained momentum at the end of 2005 and into 2006 is disaster relief planning that includes the evacuation of animals. In the turmoil following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, it became clear that there was virtually no plan to accommodate the evacuation of companion animals. The results, as we all know, were horrific, and underscored the lack of preparedness for evacuating hundreds of thousands of humans. The images of people being forced to abandon their companion animals as they were loaded onto buses and boats—as well as those who, clinging to their animals, refused to leave altogether—left an indelible impression.

As animal rescue efforts were mounted, and shelters all over the southeast tried to deal with the influx of thousands of abandoned animals, it was obvious that better planning for animals was essential to any relief efforts. Thus the Federal Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2005, H.R. 3858, was introduced. The Act requires state and local authorities to include animals in their disaster plans in order to receive funds from the federal government. The states of Florida, Hawaii,
Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York and Washington have taken the additional step of introducing measures to incorporate companion animals into plans for disaster relief.

In addition to passing legislation which would include disaster relief for animals, the state of Maine also included emergency measures in the case of an animal disease epidemic — another issue of growing concern. The threat of avian flu and mad cow disease has brought new attention to the procedures for tracking animals used for agriculture. The identification and origination point for each animal has become the subject of a spate of legislation, with an eye to preventing the inclusion of BSE-infected cattle in our food chain. In an effort to stop the spread of avian flu, a deadly virus that has the potential of crossing the species barrier to humans, laws have been passed that require bird deaths to be recorded, reported, and the birds tested for the disease.

Not all animal legislation favors animals. Breed-specific legislation, which opponents cite as discrimination against certain breeds that are labeled “dangerous,” continues to be a subject of debate. Although the American Veterinary Medical Association has a long-standing position opposing discrimination towards any breed of dog from a medical standpoint, local governments across the country have been creating restrictions on the ownership and handling of certain dog breeds as inherently “dangerous.” However, more legislatures than not are landing on the side of animals. A review of recent legislative efforts indicates that for every state that permits discrimination against “bully breeds,” two other states have legislation that prohibits the use of breed as a determining factor in characterizing a dog as dangerous.

While recent animal legislation offers somewhat of a mixed bag for animal advocates, the overall trend is clear: the law is beginning to reflect society’s more enlightened view of animals. And that’s very good news indeed.

What You Can Do

For more information on legislation and laws concerning animals, please visit animallaw.com. To take action on important legislative initiatives, visit the Advocacy Center at www.navs.org.

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Law Seminar Goes to the Dogs

The International Institute for Animal Law (IIAL) co-sponsored a seminar with the Chicago Bar Association’s Animal Law Committee on April 6. The seminar, entitled “The Chicago Dog,” was designed to appeal to practitioners who are exposed to issues in housing, cruelty, custody or even veterinary malpractice, but don’t understand the current ramifications of the law regarding animals.

Speakers included Professor Rebecca Huss from Valparaiso Law School; Ledy VanKavage, ASPCA’s Midwest government affairs and public policy director; Lin Hanson, the author of the Illinois Pet Trust Act; and Amy Breyer, a Chicago-based attorney with a practice in animal law.

The program, which was very well attended, was the second annual seminar from the Chicago Bar Association’s Animal Law Committee, and the first since Illinois introduced a continuing legal education requirement.

The IIAL, which receives funding from NAVS, is a not-for-profit organization that helps assure that attorneys and legal students have the resources they need to seek justice for animals. The organization is working on sponsoring additional programs with Chicago area law schools in the coming year.
Marcia Kramer, Director of Legal and Legislative Programs at NAVS, was recently invited to guest lecture at an animal law class offered by The John Marshall Law School in Chicago. Marcia spoke on the development and ramifications of the Animal Welfare Act.

The John Marshall Law School has the distinction of being among the first in the Midwest to offer a course in animal law, taught by pioneering animal law attorney Steven Wise (and sponsored by NAVS) as an interim summer school class in 1999. Since then, Chicago Kent Law School, DePaul University Law School and Northwestern Law School have added animal law offerings to their curriculum.

In fact, the number of animal law classes offered at law schools around the country has increased dramatically in recent years, in response to interest from students as well as academia’s recognition of the legitimacy of this new specialty of law.

Calling on specialists in an already specialized field broadens students’ exposure to animal law issues and offers the benefit of valuable personal perspectives and experiences in this field. And as animal law courses—and animal practitioners—increase, the demand for classes and experts to teach the classes is expected to increase.

That is why NAVS is pleased to add its own involvement in this growing discipline as a resource to the many law schools in and around Chicago. In addition to speaking at The John Marshall Law School, Marcia was invited to be a guest lecturer at Valparaiso Law School in Indiana on the topic of Humane Education and the Law. She was also invited to address the school’s Student Animal Legal Defense Fund chapter on careers in animal law.

New book by leading scholar in animal protection available from NAVS.

In his new book, Science and Ethics, renowned philosopher and scholar Bernard Rollin examines a number of ethical issues that are relevant to science and how they are ignored, to the detriment of both science and society. In engaging prose that makes this book both an interesting and informative journey into ethics and science, Dr. Rollin argues persuasively in favor of making education in ethics part and parcel of scientific training.

Dr. Rollin is a Professor of Philosophy, Professor of Physiology, Professor of Animal Sciences, University Bioethicist, and University Distinguished Professor at Colorado State University. He has lectured extensively on animal ethics, genetic engineering, animal pain, animal research, animal agriculture, veterinary ethics and other topics in bioethics and philosophy. He is the author of several books, and his papers have appeared in a wide variety of journals. Dr. Rollin also serves on the Scientific Advisory Board of the International Foundation for Ethical Research (IFER).

NAVS is pleased to offer the paperback version of Science and Ethics for $22.00, including postage and handling, which represents a significant discount off the retail price. If you would like to order Dr. Rollin’s book through NAVS, you may use the donor form on page 11, or call us at 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287) with your credit card information.
For the Sake of Argument

5 common fallacies used by pro-vivisectionists and how to recognize them.

By Ray Greek, MD
NAVS Science Advisor

If you’ve ever gotten into discussions with defenders of animal experimentation, chances are you’ve been frustrated—and perhaps even stymied—by their tactics. You’ve probably noticed how they use irrational arguments to “spin” their case for animal experimentation.

These kinds of arguments are known as fallacious reasoning. Pro-vivisectionists often resort to fallacious reasoning because they cannot use science to bolster their case for animal experimentation, since the scientific argument is not in their favor. Unlike political “spin,” which is used to convey an idea that is at least somewhat true, fallacious reasoning is used when the truth negates your position. And when it comes from scientists who claim to be, and are supposed to be, truthful, it’s especially troubling.

Read the following examples of fallacious reasoning and see if you recognize some of the pro-vivisection arguments you have heard. Now that you know what they are, you’ll be able to point out the use of fallacious reasoning the next time a pro-vivisectionist confronts you with it. That’s important, because exposing pro-vivisection arguments for what they are will speed the end of animal experimentation.

FALLACY #1:
The ad populum fallacy
How it works: Appeals to emotion rather than reason.

What it sounds like: “Why do you want to see sick children and cancer patients suffer when research on animals could cure them?”

Why it’s fallacious: The question only appears to be addressing whether experiments on animals actually do result in cures, but in reality it does not. It’s designed to make anti-vivisectionists look like they don’t care about human suffering.

FALLACY #2:
The ad hominem fallacy
How it works: Uses personal attacks, rather than defending a position.

What it sounds like: “The Nazis did not experiment on animals, so you are a Nazi.” Or, “You would rather see babies killed than experiment on animals.”

Why it’s fallacious: The statements use character assassination to draw attention away from the fact that the pro-vivisectionist has no logical defense. Personal attacks may relate to the issue in question, but they do not answer the question. Such insults are weapons of the weak. Those who have the facts present the facts. Those who don’t have the facts on their side often attack the character of those who do.

Continued on page 9
As a not-for-profit educational organization, NAVS measures success in terms of the progress we have made toward ending the suffering of animals used in product testing, education and research. This past fiscal year, July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005, was a time of opportunity, as we invested resources in program expansion and in seeking out opportunities to communicate most effectively with tools available through the Internet, radio and, of course, through print media. With the publication of the 12th Edition of Personal Care for People Who Care, NAVS continues to be in the forefront in providing information to consumers on how they can effect change through purchasing products from cruelty-free companies. In an ever increasing environment of mistrust for animal advocacy organizations within the research community, NAVS continued to work positively with scientists and educators. While we continue to challenge their reliance on the animal-based model and strive to end animal experimentation fully, common ground upon which to build successful relationships was furthered in FY 2005. We continue to invest our resources in programs that increase awareness of the cruelty and waste of vivisection, that help to change public attitudes about how animals are used, and that spare animals from lives of suffering in the name of science. We pledge to continue employing the highest professional standards to ensure that our resources are used, and that spare animals from lives of suffering in the name of science. We pledge to continue employing the highest professional standards to ensure that our resources are used in the most efficient and effective ways possible, with a spirit of gratitude for the trust and confidence our members and supporters have placed in us.

The highlights of our activities and their associated expenses for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 are summarized in the following pages. Some of these programs impact on more than one area of endeavor. As a result, the expenses for these efforts are jointly allocated, as appropriate, between programming and fundraising portions of the budget. A significant portion of NAVS’ day-to-day activities, such as responding to telephone and e-mail inquiries and other correspondence, writing letters to the editor, conducting research and attending meetings, are included in the General Education and Public Awareness category, rather than showing a specific line-item expenditure.

| NAVS Mission |
| The National Anti-Vivisection Society is a national, not-for-profit educational organization incorporated in the State of Illinois. NAVS promotes greater compassion, respect and justice for animals through educational programs based on respected ethical and scientific theory and supported by extensive documentation of the cruelty and waste of vivisection. NAVS’ educational programs are directed at increasing public awareness about vivisection, identifying humane solutions to human problems, developing alternatives to the use of animals, and working with like-minded individuals and groups to effect changes which help to end the suffering of animals. |

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| NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY |
| 53 West Jackson Boulevard |
| Suite 1552 |
| Chicago, Illinois 60604 |
| Telephone: 312-427-6065 |
| FAX: 312-427-6524 |
| E-mail: navs@navs.org |

The balance sheet for Fiscal Year 2005 summarizes the assets, liabilities and net assets of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

NAVS earns its revenue in three major ways: funds from operations, which include new memberships, membership renewals, donations and literature sales ($781,908); non-operation funds such as interest and dividends ($339,321); and funds from bequests and legacies from our supporters ($1,205,198).

As a non-profit organization, NAVS’ main financial goal is to direct the maximum amount of our resources to our educational programs. The accompanying chart shows how the money was spent: 77.69 percent of our resources were directed to educational programs, 9.49 percent to administrative costs and 12.82 percent to fundraising expenses.

Educational expenses include all of NAVS’ programs – the NAVS Animal Action Report and other publications, our extensive public awareness programs (which utilize a variety of media), the operation of the Dissection Alternatives Loan Program, and our support of IFER, AFMA and IHAL, all of the programs that keep members apprised of developments in anti-vivisection issues, and accurate, persuasive education programs to acquaint the public with the issues and inform them of how they can make a difference for the animals.
Following is a description of specific programs undertaken by NAVS during FY 2005 as well as the costs (and revenue, where applicable) associated with that activity. These activities are categorized into five general program areas: General Education and Public Awareness, Outreach Programs to Students and Teachers, Science Program Initiatives, Legal and Legislative Programs, and Special Initiatives and Cooperative Efforts. In addition to the direct costs associated with each of the specific programs under these categories, significant general (indirect) expenses have been allocated among the categories based on a determination of how NAVS’ time and resources are used. These costs include fixed expenses, such as rent, office equipment, salaries, insurance, telephone and other utilities. Additionally, some educational activities and their costs are associated with multiple program areas, such as research and data processing, fulfillment of requests for information and some meetings, and have been allocated, along with the fixed program expenses, among the five program categories as “indirect expenses.” If you have any questions on individual programming, please feel free to contact us directly.

General Education and Public Awareness Programs

The dissemination of general information on the scientific and ethical arguments against vivisection, as well as the development and execution of strategic outreach programs, were the two primary avenues utilized in educating people about the use of animals in science and education. NAVS uses a variety of media to promote its message of compassion, including mass market and specialty publications, radio Public Service Announcements (PSAs), advertising, TV and radio interviews, direct mail, conferences and the Internet.

Creating and administering our many and varied programs demands the time and expertise of a highly qualified and experienced staff of professionals. The NAVS staff spends a significant amount of time collecting, analyzing and disseminating information to our supporters, the media and the general public. The total program expenses identified with each specific program activity, including indirect expenses for General Education and Public Awareness programs, totaled $1,073,241. The indirect expenses alone accounted for $522,443. Total expenses for all program activity in this category represented 60.33% of all program expenses.

- **Animal Action Reports.** The NAVS newsletter published and distributed in FY 2005 highlighted trends in animal law, strategic investments, the NAVS Humane Science Award at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, in-depth scientific articles on bioterrorism and animal research, personalized medicine and chimeras, and stem cell research, along with relief efforts following Hurricane Andrew, with a personal account from the director of Noah’s Wish, Terri Crisp, who received assistance from the NAVS Sanctuary Fund, as well as information on other Sanctuary Fund grant recipients. Program expense: $148,288. Revenue: $8,149.

- **The NAVS Website.** In FY 2005, the NAVS website began a full scale revision, with a new look, new internal dynamics, and more information available to users. The development and training portion of the project began in 2005, but it is part of an on-going project that will continue to evolve. The website continued to include regular contributions from Dr. Ray Greek, NAVS’ Science Advisor, information on the Dissection Alternatives Loan Program, a searchable Personal Care database, and information on legislative activities. Activity on the website increased significantly in FY 2005. Program expense: $148,288. Revenue: $8,149.

- **Meetings with Members.** NAVS members and their guests were invited to meet with Executive Director Peggy Cunniff and NAVS Science Advisors Dr. Ray Greek and Dr. June Bradlaw in Phoenix, AZ, while they were attending the 2005 Intel International Science and Engineering Fair. A presentation was made highlighting NAVS’ programs, and members were given the opportunity to ask questions and speak informally with staff. A meeting with members was also held in Florida in FY 2005. Program expense: $2,703.
• Internet E-Blasts. NAVS electronic “e-blasts” became a regular feature for NAVS members, with monthly calls to action, and targeted regional blasts on legislative issues. Issues included horse slaughter legislation, several state student choice bills, pound seizure in Chicago, announcements of upcoming events, and promotion of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund. The timely nature of the e-blasts made it easier for activists to respond to initiatives as they arose. Program expense: $1,750.

• Personal Care for People Who Care. NAVS researched and printed its 12th edition of Personal Care for People Who Care in FY 2005. This edition introduced a fresh new look, along with a reorganized presentation of information and up-to-date listings based on hundreds of surveys sent to companies nationwide. The new book was sent to NAVS members and was promoted and sold directly through NAVS. Program expense: $115,911. Revenue: $7,849.

• Public Service Announcements. A series of radio public service announcements (PSAs) were produced and sent to 1,500 radio stations around the country. These PSAs concentrated on the following issues: (1) how to learn about companies that do and do not test their products on animals; (2) alternatives to animal dissection in the classroom; and (3) the use of animals in biomedical research. The spots successfully aired for a period of 11 months and resulted in new memberships, donations and an increased number of calls from people requesting more information regarding animal experimentation. Program expense: $31,404.

• A Better Way. The general information brochure, A Better Way, was reprinted for distribution in response to general information requests regarding NAVS and our purpose. Thousands of brochures were mailed and distributed at conferences throughout the year. Program expense: $6,944.

• Direct Mail Program. NAVS conducted a print direct mail campaign designed to educate selected members of the general public about the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education. The material developed in FY 2005 focused on the concept of “personalized medicine” (pharmacogenomics), its promise for the future, and how it will not only help animals, but save human lives. The material also informed readers about what NAVS is doing to end the practice of vivisection and, most importantly, to call them to action on behalf of animals. The educational component of producing and mailing this information totaled $197,337. Revenue: $391,308.

• Membership List Rental and Exchange Program. To offset expenses from direct mail programs and to cooperate with other animal advocacy groups in educating the public on their programs and issues, NAVS rents a selected portion of our database. NAVS continues to exchange names with organizations of a similar nature. Revenue: $38,052.

• Targeted Advertising. NAVS increased awareness of the Society through advertising targeted to attorneys and estate-planning professionals in regularly scheduled advertising placed in Estate Planning and Trusts and Estates magazines. Program expense: $2,809.

• For Society. NAVS began a new program of educational awareness with a website called For Society, which highlights the programs and campaigns of non-profit organizations, while funneling the on-line shopping at hundreds of on-line stores through the site, with a percentage of profits being donated back to the selected organizations.

Educational Programs for Students and Teachers

NAVS Student/Teacher Outreach Programs are designed to inform students and educators about the many alternatives to the use of animals in science education. These programs address the educational merits and cost-effectiveness of using non-animal alternatives. More importantly, our efforts in this area are helping to end the needless suffering of animals by promoting humane education. Through our programs, teachers are discovering that non-animal alternatives enhance, rather than compromise, the learning process. And more young people are growing up to be compassionate adults, with the confidence to make humane ethical decisions. By encouraging these students to pursue scientific endeavors, NAVS is making a critical investment in the future of scientific research. The student/teacher outreach programs (including indirect expenses) accounted for $90,642, representing 5.09% of the program budget. The indirect expenses for the programs totaled $65,224.

• The NAVS Dissection Hotline. The only national toll-free information and counseling service to students opposed to animal dissection, the NAVS Dissection Hotline continued to be a valuable resource for both students and educators in FY 2005. The Hotline has become a point of contact for assistance to students and teachers in promoting student choice policy, and letters were sent to students and administrators in support of instituting school-wide and district-wide reform. This year more calls than ever were received from students enrolled in community colleges and university science programs.

• The NAVS Dissection Alternatives Loan Program (DALP). The NAVS Dissection Alternatives Loan Program invested in a wide range of new alternatives aimed primarily at higher education levels in FY 2005, in keeping with requests for more sophisticated material. The fulfillment component of DALP was outsourced in order to free up staff time for other projects. New alternatives were added to the existing inventory aimed at helping college and post-graduate students. Program expense: $13,114. Revenue: $2,701.

• Science Fairs/Intel ISEF. NAVS continues to take the lead as the only animal advocacy group offering an award at a national science fair. In May 2005, NAVS presented its fourth Humane Science Award at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair. NAVS Science Advisors Dr. Ray Greek and Dr. June Bradlaw, chair of the International Foundation for Ethical Research’s Scientific Advisory Board, judged the projects in Phoenix, Arizona and awarded three high school students prizes for experiments that did not rely on the animal model. Program expense: $12,297.

Science Initiatives

In FY 2005, NAVS continued to collect and disseminate the most authoritative and persuasive evidence available to advance scientific arguments against the use of animals in science. We also continued to invest in the development and validation of alternative methods to the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education. Science initiatives accounted for $304,855, representing 17.13% of the program budget. The general expenses for these efforts totaled $112,573.

• International Foundation for Ethical Research. IFER was founded in 1985 by NAVS to support scientists who are developing alternatives to the use of animals in product testing, biomedical research and education. As a result of NAVS support, IFER was able to provide grants for basic research projects, as well as for the Graduate Student Fellowship program. Program expense: $95,000.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of National Anti-Vivisection Society as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Anti-Vivisection Society as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the changes in its net assets and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Selden, Fox, Ltd.
Certified Public Accountants, August 4, 2005

Legal/Legislative Efforts

Through our greatly expanded legal and legislative programs, NAVS continued with efforts to use the power of the democratic process on behalf of animals. Working at the local, state and federal levels of government, we enhanced our visibility and leadership within the legislative arena through professional education programs and advocacy efforts. These programs focused on the constructive use of the legal system to effect positive and long-term improvements in seeking justice for animals. Legal and legislative programs accounted for the total of $217,805, representing 12.24% of the program budget. The indirect expenses for these programs totaled $115,580.

Animallaw.com website. Animallaw.com, an on-line resource providing laws and legislation for 50 states and the federal government, continued to grow in FY 2005. The website is used by advocates, law students and attorneys to track state-by-state legislative efforts, as well as to review the specific laws applicable in any one jurisdiction. Animallaw.com changed to a new legislative tracking service to increase productivity in identifying new legislation and following its outcome. Program expense: $7,225.

International Institute for Animal Law. The International Institute for Animal Law (IIAL) received a grant from NAVS to continue with its promotion of legal scholarship in the field of animal law. IIAL expanded its outreach through sponsorship of conferences and distribution of educational material. Total program expense: $95,000.

Special Initiatives and Cooperative Efforts

NAVS remained committed to supporting a variety of special initiatives, both within our organization and in cooperation with other animal advocacy groups, which help save animal lives while paving the way for long-term and positive change for animals. Special initiatives and cooperative efforts accounted for $92,611, representing 5.21% of the education budget. The amount attributed to indirect expenses for these cooperative efforts totaled $47,736.

NAVS Sanctuary Fund Grants. In FY 2005, the following organizations were awarded grants for emergency assistance under the terms of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund: Jungle Friends Primate Sanctuary (FL), Mindy’s Memory Primate Sanctuary (OK), Noah’s Wish (CA), Ooh Mah Nee Farm (PA), PIGS (WV), Peace River Refuge & Ranch (FL), and Wilderness Ranch (CO). Program grants totaled: $39,900. Revenue: $13,858.

Miscellaneous Small Grants. Grants were awarded in FY 2005 to the Humane Education Committee in New York City for continued support of its humane education awards for observational animal projects at the New York City Science Fair. Program expense: $3,000.

Summit for the Animals. NAVS hosted the Summit for the Animals, an annual meeting of animal protection organizations, in Chicago. As a member of the Summit’s executive committee, NAVS Executive Director Peggy Cunniff assisted in the meeting planning and the formation of a national association of animal protection organizations to enhance the cooperation, professionalism and effectiveness of the association’s members. Program expense: $1,975.
For the Sake of Argument  Continued from page 4

FALLACY #3:
The insufficient statistics fallacy

How it works: Uses one example to prove a concept.

What it sounds like: “One experiment on horses helped prove that the heart pumps blood in a circle; therefore, all animal experiments are useful.”

Why it’s fallacious: One example is not usually sufficient to prove a concept; moreover, this particular statement also ignores all the times the animal model got it wrong.

FALLACY #4:
The post hoc fallacy

How it works: Tries to prove a casual relationship is a causal relationship.

What it sounds like: “Every Nobel Laureate has done research on animals; therefore, research on animals caused the individual to win a Prize.”

Why it’s fallacious: Just because one event follows another in time does not mean the former caused the latter.

FALLACY #5:
The appeal to authority fallacy

How it works: Cites an authority and then claims that because this authority said it, it must be true.

What it sounds like: "Polls show that many scientists and scientific organizations support animal experimentation.”

Why it’s fallacious: Most of the scientists surveyed have a vested interest in the use of animals in research. When money and large numbers of people are involved, it would be expected that they would support the practice. Even if the survey respondents did not have a financial interest in animal experimentation, the mere fact that science is concerned with verifiable facts, not opinion, makes this statement not credible. If one makes a claim, one must back up that claim with theory and data.

These are just a few of the many fallacies used by pro-vivisection groups. But knowing how these scientific "spin doctors" use them to bolster their case for animal-modeled research can help you refute them effectively.

If you have heard statements from pro-vivisectionists that have been difficult to respond to, tell us about them. Drop us an e-mail at navs@navs.org with the words “Pro-vivisection statements” in the subject line and we’ll pass them along to Dr. Greek so he can address them in future issues of the Animal Action Report.
We Want You…

…to be part of our on-line community of animal advocates!

Get in on the action for animals by registering on the NAVS website. It’s easy to do right from our home page. Just give us your name, e-mail address, city, state and zip code, and your specific areas of interest.

Once you register, the site welcomes you back whenever you visit, and you can even customize the information you want to receive from us electronically.

Even if you don’t register on the website, we still need your e-mail address. This allows NAVS to communicate with you faster and more cost-effectively. Often there is very little time to react to an issue that comes up involving animal experimentation. So it’s critically important that we can get information to you instantly, so you can act in a timely manner.

And don’t worry about your e-mail address falling into the wrong hands. NAVS does not sell or exchange e-mail addresses, so your e-mail address is safe and confidential with us.

You may give us your e-mail address whichever way you prefer by:

- Registering on-line at [www.navs.org](http://www.navs.org)
- Providing it on the donor form on page 11
- Calling us at 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287)

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**YOUR SUPPORT WILL HELP US SAVE MORE ANIMALS.**

Use this form for your donation or visit www.navs.org

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  Enclosed is $______________________  
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- [ ] Here is my gift in support of the NAVS Sanctuary Fund.  
  Enclosed is $______________________  
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* If you haven’t already joined NAVS, a donation of $40 (or more) entitles you to full membership benefits. For more information on NAVS membership, call us at 800-888-NAVS (800-888-6287) or visit us at www.navs.org.
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